Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of the action plan of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and previous Review Conference outcomes

Report submitted by Japan

1. Japan is committed to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as the essential foundation for the achievement of nuclear disarmament, as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and as the basis for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.

2. Japan submits the present report pursuant to action 20 of the action plan regarding regular reports, contained in the Final Document adopted by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

3. Japan calls upon all States parties that have not yet done so to submit regular reports during this 2015 Non-Proliferation Treaty review process.

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		Actions undertaken by Japan
I. Nuclear disarmament		
A. Principles and objectives		
Action 1	All States parties commit to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons.	(1) The Government of Japan continues to adhere to a basic policy of observing the "Three Non-Nuclear Principles" of not possessing, not manufacturing or not permitting the introduction of nuclear weapons into the territory of Japan. (2) Since 1994, based on the idea that a world without nuclear weapons should be achieved through concrete and effective steps, Japan has annually submitted a nuclear disarmament resolution to the United Nations General Assembly. In the most recent case, the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly adopted the draft resolution on nuclear disarmament entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/68/L.43), which Japan submitted along with a record number of 102 co-sponsor countries. This is the first time the number of co-sponsor States has exceeded 100. The draft resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 169 in favour. (This is also related to actions 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 28). (3) Japan took the lead in establishing a cross-regional group called the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative* to take forward the implementation of the action plan adopted at the 2010 Review Conference. The Initiative has submitted working papers to each Preparatory Committee to contribute to the 2015 Non-Proliferation Treaty review process. Japan hosted the eighth Ministerial Meeting in Hiroshima on 11 and 12 April 2014. *Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative: In 2010, 10 countries, Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, established an initiative to take forward the outcomes of the 2010 Review Conference. In 2013, two countries, Nigeria and the Philippines, joined the Initiative.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 2	All States parties commit to apply the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of their treaty obligations.	(1) Japan submits this report on the implementation of the action plan in order to enhance transparency. (2) Japan, together with other Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries, undertook to develop a draft standard nuclear disarmament reporting form as a contribution to discussions among the nuclear-weapon States. We shared the proposed reporting form with the five nuclear-weapon States in 2011. (3) Japan implemented projects on dismantling six decommissioned nuclear submarines in far east of the Russian Federation until 2009. In 2012, Japan provided three pieces of equipment for the long-term storage facility and also decided to extend additional assistance for the blast paint facility in far east of the Russian Federation, which is now under construction. (4) Japan actively participated in various meetings of Norway-United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland projects on verification of nuclear disarmament. (5) The Government of Japan submits information on the plutonium stockpile of Japan to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which is circulated to all Member States of IAEA. Moreover, the Government of Japan publishes an annual report on the situation of plutonium management in the country since 1994. This approach is consistent with, and goes beyond, the international Guidelines for the Management of Plutonium adopted in 1997 and launched under the initiative of nine countries, including Japan.
B. Disarmament of nuclear weapons		
Action 3	In implementing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States commit to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures.	N/A

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 4	The Russian Federation and the United States of America commit to seek the early entry into force and full implementation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and are encouraged to continue discussions on follow-on measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals.	N/A
Action 5	The nuclear-weapon States commit to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in a way that promotes international stability, peace and undiminished and increased security. To that end, they are called upon to promptly engage with a view to, inter alia:	N/A
Action 6	All States agree that the Conference on Disarmament should immediately establish a subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work.	(1) Japan supports the programme of work of the Conference on Disarmament adopted in 2009 (CD/1864). Japan, as a member of the Conference on Disarmament, makes every effort to adopt a programme of work, which would enable the commencement of disarmament negotiations. (2) An open-ended working group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons was established based on General Assembly resolution 67/56 and convened in 2013. Japan, together with 12 other countries, submitted a working paper on a building block approach to contribute to the discussion. (3) The Conference on Disarmament decided to establish an informal working group to produce a programme of work in August 2013 and to re-establish it on 3 March 2014. At the same time, the Conference on Disarmament also adopted its schedule of activities on 26 March 2014. Japan, as one of six Conference on Disarmament Presidents of the 2014 session, worked closely with other Presidents and Conference members to adopt these decisions.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
C. Security assurances		
Action 7	All States agree that the Conference on Disarmament should, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work, immediately begin discussion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to discuss substantively, without limitation, with a view to elaborating recommendations dealing with all aspects of this issue, not excluding an internationally legally binding instrument. The Review Conference invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a high-level meeting in September 2010 in support of the work of the Conference on Disarmament.	(1) Japan supports the programme of work of the Conference on Disarmament adopted in 2009 (CD/1864), which includes discussions on the negative security assurance. (2) At the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament in September 2010, then Foreign Minister Maehara stressed in his speech the importance of the revitalization of the Conference on Disarmament.
Action 8	All nuclear-weapon States commit to fully respect their existing commitments with regard to security assurances. Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so are encouraged to extend security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.	N/A
Action 9	The establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 Guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, is encouraged. All concerned States are encouraged to ratify the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and their relevant protocols, and to constructively consult and cooperate to bring about the entry into force of the relevant legally binding protocols of all such nuclear-weapon free zones treaties, which include negative security assurances. The concerned States are encouraged to review any related reservations.	(1) Japan has encouraged the countries concerned, where appropriate, regarding nuclear-weapon-free zones to sign and ratify the treaties promptly at every opportunity. (2) Japan co-sponsored a draft resolution on the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (Bangkok Treaty) adopted by the General Assembly most recently in December 2013 (resolution 68/49).

		Actions undertaken by Japan
D. Nuclear testing		
Action 10	All nuclear-weapon States undertake to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty with all expediency, noting that positive decisions by nuclear-weapon States would have the beneficial impact towards the ratification of that Treaty, and that nuclear-weapon States have the special responsibility to encourage Annex 2 countries, in particular those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify.	N/A
Action 11	Pending the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, all States commit to refrain from nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, the use of new nuclear weapons technologies and from any action that would defeat the object and purpose of that Treaty, and all existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapon test explosions should be maintained.	Japan, as one of the first countries that signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, continues firmly to adhere to the object and purpose of the Treaty.
Action 12	All States that have ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty recognize the contribution of the conferences on facilitating the entry into force of that Treaty and of the measures adopted by consensus at the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in September 2009, and commit to report at the 2011 Conference on progress made towards the urgent entry into force of that Treaty.	(1) Japan recognizes the importance of the conferences on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Mr. Koichiro Gemba, then Foreign Minister, participated in the seventh meeting in 2011 and reported Japan's efforts to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, through illustrating the following activities; meetings at the summit and ministerial levels to encourage the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty and training courses to support developing countries in their efforts to build up their national operation systems required for the verification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by annually inviting seismological experts from non-signatories and non-ratifiers. (2) In 2013, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida proposed three actions to further strengthen the norm of a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests at the eighth meeting.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 13	All States that have ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty undertake to promote the entry into force and implementation of that Treaty at the national, regional and global levels.	(1) Japan has been calling for the early entry into force, signature and ratification of the Treaty on various occasions, such as at bilateral meetings and international or regional forums. Before the approval of the Indonesian ratification by the Parliament, Japan used the occasion of the bilateral meetings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to work towards the ratification and the Mayors for Peace sent letters addressed to the Chairman of the First Commission, House of Representatives of Indonesia. Japan, along with the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative Member States, continues to push towards the earliest entry into force of the Treaty. (2) Japan made a new voluntary contribution of $455,000 to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in early 2014. A part of these funds is for supporting the activities of the Group of Eminent Persons.
Action 14	The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is to be encouraged to fully develop the verification regime for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including early completion and provisional operationalization of the international monitoring system in accordance with the mandate of the Preparatory Commission, which should, upon entry into force of that Treaty, serve as an effective, reliable, participatory and non-discriminatory verification system with global reach, and provide assurance of compliance with that Treaty.	(1) Japan has been supporting the efforts and activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. As a recent concrete support, Japan made a voluntary contribution of approximately $740,000 to the Organization for a project to enhance the capability of the atmospheric transport modelling system in 2012. (2) In 2012, Japanese agencies and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization co-hosted three workshops in Japan; the Workshop on Noble Gas Monitoring co-hosted by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency, the International Hydroacoustics Workshop co-hosted by the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology and the East Asia Regional National Data Center Workshop co-hosted by the Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation. (3) Japan has organized the Global Seismological Observation Training course every year since 1996. (4) Japan made a new voluntary contribution of $455,000 to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in early 2014. The larger part of the funds will be utilized in order to further enhance the verification system of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
E. Fissile materials		
Action 15	All States agree that the Conference on Disarmament should, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work, immediately begin negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the report of the Special Coordinator of 1995 (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein. Also in this respect, the Review Conference invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a high-level meeting in September 2010 in support of the work of the Conference on Disarmament.	(1) Japan supports the programme of work of the Conference on Disarmament adopted in 2009 (CD/1864). Japan, as a member of the Conference on Disarmament, makes every effort to adopt a programme of work that includes negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty. (2) At the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament in September 2010, then Foreign Minister Maehara stressed in his speech the importance of the revitalization of the Conference on Disarmament. (3) Japan and Australia co-hosted three sessions of experts side events on definitions and verification of a fissile material cut-off treaty on the margin of the Conference on Disarmament in the first half of 2011 (CD/1906, CD/1909, CD/1917). (4) A group of governmental experts on a fissile material cut-off treaty was established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/53. Japan, as a member of that group, will contribute to its work to make recommendations on possible aspects of a treaty.
Action 16	The nuclear-weapon States are encouraged to commit to declare, as appropriate, to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) all fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes and to place such material as soon as practicable under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.	N/A
Action 17	In the context of action 16, all States are encouraged to support the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the irreversible removal of fissile material designated by each nuclear-weapon State as no longer required for military purposes.	(1) Japan and Australia co-hosted experts side events on verification of a fissile material cut-off treaty on the margin of the Conference on Disarmament in March and June 2011 (CD/1909, CD/1917), which may incorporate verification of excess material. (2) Japan actively participated in various meetings of Norway-United Kingdom projects on verification of nuclear disarmament.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 18	All States that have not yet done so are encouraged to initiate a process towards the dismantling or conversion for peaceful uses of facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.	N/A
F. Other measures in support of nuclear disarmament		
Action 19	All States agree on the importance of supporting cooperation among Governments, the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and civil society aimed at increasing confidence, improving transparency and developing efficient verification capabilities related to nuclear disarmament.	(1) Japan and Australia co-hosted experts side events on a fissile material cut-off treaty on the margin of the Conference on Disarmament in March and June in 2011 (CD/1909, CD/1917), in which the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons actively participated. (2) Japan contributed funding for UNIDIR to conduct research on "transparency". (3) Since 1989, Japan has hosted the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in different Japanese cities. Fruitful discussions were conducted among the participants and the Conference concluded with great success. (4) Japan held, jointly with the United Nations University, "the Global Forum on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education in the city of Nagasaki on 10 and 11 August in 2012. Throughout this forum, Japan contributed to the development of further efforts and promoted cooperation and a common understanding of the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education, with the participation of Governments, international organizations and civil society.
Action 20	States parties should submit regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Treaty, on the implementation of the present action plan, as well as of article VI, paragraph 4 (c), of the 1995 decision entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament" and the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996.	This report is submitted in order to implement this action.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 21	As a confidence-building measure, all the nuclear-weapon States are encouraged to agree as soon as possible on a standard reporting form and to determine appropriate reporting intervals for the purpose of voluntarily providing standard information without prejudice to national security. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to establish a publicly accessible repository, which shall include the information provided by the nuclear-weapon States.	Japan, together with other Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries, undertook to develop a draft standard nuclear disarmament reporting form as a contribution to discussions among the nuclear-weapon States. We shared the proposed reporting form with the five nuclear-weapon States in 2011.
Action 22	All States are encouraged to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/57/124) regarding the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, in order to advance the goals of the Treaty in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons.	(1) In 2010, Japan started a programme of appointing Hibakushas, atomic bomb survivors, as "Special Communicators for a world without nuclear weapons". The main purpose of this programme is to share with people around the world, especially the younger generations, the first-hand experiences of the Hibakusha. So far a total of 129 Special Communicators have been involved in different kinds of events worldwide. In order to pass knowledge from Hibakushas to younger generations, Japan launched a programme entitled "Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" in 2013. So far, a total of 25 Youth Communicators have sent strong messages on their determination to attain a world without nuclear weapons to the world on the occasion of international events. (2) In April 2014, on the margins of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative Ministerial Meeting in Hiroshima, the Youth Exchange Programme was held to share the experience of atomic bombings among the younger generations of Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative countries. (3) Japan held side events on education, in cooperation with the United Nations, during the United Nations Disarmament Week from 24 to 30 October in 2011 in the First Committee of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly. The first event introduced two Special Communicators and announced the winners of the "Poetry for Peace" contest. The second event featured presentations by the two Special Communicators, who delivered their testimonies and engaged in discussions with the audience.

Actions undertaken by Japan

(4) Japan has also undertaken efforts to make testimonies of the Hibakusha more widely available. Testimonies have been translated into English and other languages and can be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

(5) Every year since 1983, Japan has hosted participants in the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme. Fellows visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki and learn about the realities of the terrible devastation caused by the atomic bombings.

(6) Since 1989, Japan has hosted the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in different Japanese cities. Fruitful discussions were conducted among the participants and the Conference concluded with great success.

(7) In 2011, Japan established a new permanent disarmament exhibition entitled "Toward a World Free of Nuclear Weapons" at the United Nations Office at Geneva in cooperation with the United Nations. Photographs, texts and the artifacts of this exhibition will be instrumental in drawing attention to the importance of nuclear disarmament.

(8) The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative submitted a joint working paper entitled "Disarmament and non-proliferation education" to the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee. Japan and the Initiative called on all States parties to participate in the efforts on disarmament and non-proliferation education. Japan also submitted a joint working paper on education with Austria.

(9) Japan held, jointly with the United Nations University, the Global Forum on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education in the city of Nagasaki on 10 and 11 August 2012. Throughout this forum, Japan contributed to the development of further efforts and promoted cooperation and a common understanding of the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education, with the participation of Governments, international organizations and civil society.

(10) Japan sent a medical expert and atomic bomb survivors (Hibakushas) to the International Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in Oslo in March 2013 and in Nayarit, Mexico in February 2014. As the only country to have ever

		Actions undertaken by Japan
		suffered atomic bombings, they actively contributed to the discussions by making presentations from a scientific standpoint on the realities of the devastation caused by the use of nuclear weapons.
II. Nuclear non-proliferation		
Action 23	The Conference calls upon all States parties to exert all efforts to promote universal adherence to the Treaty, and not to undertake any actions that can negatively affect prospects for the universality of the Treaty.	Japan calls upon States that are not party to the Treaty to accede as a non-nuclear-weapon State on the occasion of bilateral meetings or international conferences.
Action 24	The Conference re-endorses the call by previous review conferences for the application of IAEA comprehensive safeguards to all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities in the States parties in accordance with the provisions of article III of the Treaty.	Japan supports the universal application of IAEA comprehensive safeguards together with the additional protocol and has seized every opportunity to call upon countries that have not concluded them to do so.
Action 25	The Conference, noting that 18 States parties to the Treaty have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements, urges them to do so as soon as possible and without further delay.	
Action 26	The Conference underscores the importance in complying with the non-proliferation obligations, addressing all compliance matters in order to uphold the Treaty's integrity and the authority of the safeguards system.	Japan makes its full efforts so major non-compliance issues such as those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic are addressed in related international forums, including the IAEA Board of Governors. In relation to the Iranian nuclear issue in particular, Japan is in close coordination with the international community in engaging in bilateral exchanges with the Islamic Republic of Iran so that it addresses the related concern.
Action 27	The Conference underscores the importance of resolving all cases of non-compliance with safeguards obligations in full conformity with the IAEA statute and the respective legal obligations of Member States. In this regard, the Conference calls upon Member States to extend their cooperation to the Agency.	Japan makes its full efforts so major non-compliance issues such as those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic are addressed in related international forums, including the IAEA Board of Governors. In relation to the Iranian nuclear issue in particular, Japan is in close coordination with the international community in engaging in bilateral exchanges with the Islamic Republic of Iran so that it addresses the related concern.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 28	The Conference encourages all States parties which have not yet done so to conclude and to bring into force additional protocols as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force.	N/A
Action 29	The Conference encourages IAEA to further facilitate and assist the States parties in the conclusion and entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols. The Conference calls on States parties to consider specific measures that would promote the universalization of the comprehensive safeguards agreements.	Japan supports the universal application of IAEA comprehensive safeguards together with the additional protocol and has seized every opportunity to call upon countries that have not concluded them to do so.
Action 30	The Conference calls for the wider application of safeguards to peaceful nuclear facilities in the nuclear-weapon States, under the relevant voluntary offer safeguards agreements, in the most economic and practical way possible, taking into account the availability of IAEA resources, and stresses that comprehensive safeguards and additional protocols should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved.	Japan submitted, together with other Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries, a working paper on this issue to the second session of the Preparatory Committee.
Action 31	The Conference encourages all States parties with small quantities protocols which have not yet done so to amend or rescind them, as appropriate, as soon as possible.	N/A
Action 32	The Conference recommends that IAEA safeguards should be assessed and evaluated regularly. Decisions adopted by the IAEA policy bodies aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of IAEA safeguards should be supported and implemented.	Japan has actively participated in discussions on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the IAEA safeguards. Japan has supported the resolutions in this regard at the IAEA General Conference.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 33	The Conference calls upon all States parties to ensure that IAEA continues to have all political, technical and financial support so that it is able to effectively meet its responsibility to apply safeguards as required by article III of the Treaty.	
Action 34	The Conference encourages States parties, within the framework of the IAEA statute, to further develop a robust, flexible, adaptive and cost-effective international technology base for advanced safeguards through cooperation among Member States and with IAEA.	
Action 35	The Conference urges all States parties to ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty as stipulated, particularly, in articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference.	In accordance with the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines Part 1, the Government of Japan authorizes the transfer and retransfer of items or related technology identified in the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines Part 1 only upon formal governmental assurances from recipients excluding uses that would result in any nuclear explosive device. In case of nuclear-related dual-use equipment, materials, software and related technology, the Government of Japan obtains, before authorizing the transfer, a statement from the end-user specifying the uses and end-use locations of the proposed transfers and an assurance explicitly stating that the proposed transfer or any replica thereof will not be used in any nuclear explosive activity or unsafeguarded nuclear fuel-cycle activity, in accordance with the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines Part 2.
Action 36	The Conference encourages States parties to make use of multilaterally negotiated and agreed guidelines and understandings in developing their own national export controls.	The Government of Japan implements national export controls based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and its relevant regulations, which are harmonized with the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines Part 1 and Part 2.
Action 37	The Conference encourages States parties to consider whether a recipient State has brought into force IAEA safeguards obligations in making nuclear export decisions.	The Government of Japan basically requests other States to conclude and bring into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement and an additional protocol to apply this safeguards standard to the supply of nuclear material and equipment.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 38	The Conference calls upon all States parties, in acting in pursuance of the objectives of the Treaty, to observe the legitimate right of all States parties, in particular developing States, to full access to nuclear material, equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes.	Japan has been committed to technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Japan is the second largest contributor to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund. Japan also supports the Peaceful Uses Initiative and has made a significant contribution every year since 2011.
Action 39	States parties are encouraged to facilitate transfers of nuclear technology and materials and international cooperation among States parties, in conformity with articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty, and to eliminate in this regard any undue constraints inconsistent with the Treaty.	
Action 40	The Conference encourages all States to maintain the highest possible standards of security and physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities.	The Government of Japan is working on the incorporation of INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 into the domestic laws and regulations. The Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was submitted to the Diet in February 2014. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was concluded in August 2007.
Action 41	The Conference encourages all States parties to apply, as appropriate, the IAEA recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.4 (Corrected)) and other relevant international instruments at the earliest possible date.	INFCIRC/225/Rev.4 (Corrected) was almost incorporated into the domestic laws and regulations.
Action 42	The Conference calls on all States parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material to ratify the amendment to the Convention as soon as possible and encourages them to act in accordance with the objectives and the purpose of the amendment until such time as it enters into force. The Conference also encourages all States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention and adopt the amendment as soon as possible.	The Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was submitted to the Diet in February 2014.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 43	The Conference urges all States parties to implement the principles of the revised IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 2004.	Responding to the Code of Conduct and the Guidance, Japan developed the system to issue export certificates to export radioactive isotopes and the registration system of specific isotopes for radioactive sources with high-risk radiation impact on the human body.
Action 44	The Conference calls upon all States parties to improve their national capabilities to detect, deter and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials throughout their territories, in accordance with their relevant international legal obligations, and calls upon those States parties in a position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity-building in this regard. The Conference also calls upon States parties to establish and enforce effective domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with their relevant international legal obligations.	(1) Japanese law enforcement authorities and customs are working on improvement of the national capabilities to detect, deter and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials. The Japan Atomic Energy Agency engages in research and development activities involving leading-edge technologies, including nuclear forensics and nuclear detection for strengthening nuclear security. Japan also contributes to the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database. (2) Since 1993, Japan has been holding the Asian Export Control Seminar annually in Tokyo to strengthen export controls and to deepen common recognition and understanding on export control issues among Asian countries and regions. In addition, Japan conducted industrial outreach seminars in the Asian region and training courses for export control officials in Japan. (3) Japan has established effective domestic controls based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and its relevant regulations and has been enforcing them effectively in coordination with relevant ministries and agencies.
Action 45	The Conference encourages all States parties that have not yet done so to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible.	The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was concluded in August 2007.
Action 46	The Conference encourages IAEA to continue to assist the States parties in strengthening their national regulatory controls of nuclear material, including the establishment and maintenance of the State systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material, as well as systems on regional level. The Conference calls upon IAEA Member States to broaden their support for the relevant IAEA programmes.	Japan has made financial contributions worth a total of more than $3 million to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund since its establishment in 2002. Japan recently decided to offer an additional €1.13 million. Japan will continue its support for IAEA.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
III. Peaceful uses of nuclear energy		
Action 47	Respect each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel cycle policies.	N/A
Action 48	Undertake to facilitate, and reaffirm the right of States parties to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.	N/A
Action 49	Cooperate with other States parties or international organizations in the further development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.	See actions 52 to 56
Action 50	Give preferential treatment to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries, in particular, into account.	Japan is committed to technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Japan is the second largest contributor to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund. Japan also supports the Peaceful Uses Initiative and has been making a significant contribution every year since 2011.
Action 51	Facilitate transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with articles I, II, III, and IV of the Treaty, and eliminate in this regard any undue constraints inconsistent with the Treaty.	
Action 52	Continue efforts, within IAEA, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its technical cooperation programme.	
Action 53	Strengthen the IAEA technical cooperation programme in assisting developing States parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.	

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 54	Make every effort and to take practical steps to ensure that IAEA resources for technical cooperation activities are sufficient, assured and predictable.	
Action 55	Encourage all States in a position to do so to make additional contributions to the initiative designed to raise 100 million dollars over the next five years as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities, while welcoming the contributions already pledged by countries and groups of countries in support of IAEA activities.	
Action 56	Encourage national, bilateral and international efforts to train the necessary skilled workforce needed to develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy.	
Action 57	Ensure that, when developing nuclear energy, including nuclear power, the use of nuclear energy must be accompanied by commitments to and ongoing implementation of safeguards as well as appropriate and effective levels of safety and security, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations.	Japan attaches great importance to the 3 S's (safety, security, safeguards) in using nuclear energy.
Action 58	Continue to discuss further, in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner under the auspices of IAEA or regional forums, the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including the possibilities of creating mechanisms for assurance of nuclear fuel supply, as well as possible schemes dealing with the back-end of the fuel cycle without affecting rights under the Treaty and without prejudice to national fuel cycle policies, while tackling the technical, legal and economic complexities surrounding these issues, including, in this regard, the requirement of IAEA full scope safeguards.	The negotiation between IAEA and the Government of Kazakhstan on creating the IAEA low-enriched uranium bank is still going on. The Government of Japan is following the situation of the negotiation.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 59	Consider becoming party, if they have not yet done so, to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and to ratify its amendment so that it may enter into force at an early date.	(1) Japan is a contracting party to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency. Japan is encouraging other countries to become parties if they have not yet done so. (2) The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was concluded in August 2007. The Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was submitted to the Diet in February 2014.
Action 60	Promote the sharing of best practices in the area of nuclear safety and security, including through dialogue with the nuclear industry and the private sector, as appropriate.	Japan has hosted World Institute for Nuclear Security workshops several times. In November 2013, Japan hosted a table-top exercise for transport security with participants from France, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, the United States, IAEA and some observer countries, in cooperation with the World Institute for Nuclear Security and the World Nuclear Transport Institute.
Action 61	Encourage States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize highly enriched uranium in civilian stocks and use, where technically and economically feasible.	Japan decided to remove all highly enriched uranium and separated plutonium from the Fast Critical Assembly at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency.
Action 62	Transport radioactive materials consistent with relevant international standards of safety, security and environmental protection, and to continue communication between shipping and coastal States for the purpose of confidence-building and addressing concerns regarding transport safety, security and emergency preparedness.	In order to consider the development of best practice guidelines for Government-to-Government communication suggested at the IAEA conferences related to transport of radioactive materials held in October 2011 and March 2012, a working group was held repeatedly from December 2012 to August 2013 and Japan actively engaged in the discussions of the working group. Regarding the transport of radioactive materials, related ministries and operators have made efforts to ensure physical protection and safety and also have made efforts to implement the transport smoothly, delivering the Japanese position and efforts to coastal States through steady discussion and inviting concerned personnel, in order to improve their understanding of the transport.

		Actions undertaken by Japan
Action 63	Put in force a civil nuclear liability regime by becoming party to relevant international instruments or adopting suitable national legislation, based upon the principles established by the main pertinent international instruments.	In 2013, the Government of Japan expressed its intention to work on concluding the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage.
Action 64	The Conference calls upon all States to abide by the decision adopted by consensus at the IAEA General Conference on 18 September 2009 on prohibition of armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear installations, during operation or under construction.	N/A